

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

This Bulletin contains translations from Yugoslav newspapers and periodicals. It is intended for the use of the participating missions and not for general distribution. Accuracy of the translations is not guaranteed.

No. 673

9th November, 1951.

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HEADLINES

POLITIKA

9th November, 1951.

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 British press supports plan for disarmament (Undesignated news report from London)
 * Vishinsky calls Western plan for disarmament the "usual chitter-chatter": he declines Pact with five Great Powers (Undesignated news report from Paris)
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* Omar Bradley on American strategy (Reuter, Chicago)

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* JOINT YUGOSLAV-FRENCH TRADE COMMISSION FINISHES ITS WORK

* Near and Middle East:

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Cairo delays bill on General Mobilisation (AFP, Cairo)

British reinforcements for Suez Canal zone (Reuter, London)

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* ABOLISHING OF DISTRICT PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES

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* SOVIET AUTHORITIES IN AUSTRIA AGAIN POSTPONE TRIAL OF CAR THIEVES (Undesignated news report from Vienna)

* Korean problem:

General Nicholls believes that there will be a way out of the impasse in negotiations at Pan Mun Jong (UP, Mun San)

United Command considers the newest Sino-North Korean proposals for a cease fire under undefined conditions (Reuter, Tokyo)

P.3. THE NEW TARIFFS WILL ENABLE THE DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNISATION OF THE POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES TO BE SPEEDED UP (Article by Dj.V.)

* Trade:

Farms in the Vojvodina do not play a sufficiently large part in the markets

In Smederevska Palanka prices for agricultural produce and cattle fall steadily

Olive oil costs less in the Dubrovnik markets

* Plastic skis

* Greeting from the collective "Partisan" to Marshal Tito

* Award of "good production" transitory pennant to the undertaking "Grmec"

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P.3. After the introduction of new prices for cinema seats it will be possible to have more seats at the cheaper prices

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The import-export concern "Centrotekstil" will have imported a greater quantity of goods by the end of the year; more goods will have arrived by the end of November

*
Miners' competition: miners in the "Tito" mine undertake to produce 40,000 tons of coal.

P.4. REGULATION ON CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCES

*
Exhibition of Swiss craftsmanship will open in Belgrade in two days time

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Preparations to mine mineral ore (mormoriont) in Montenegro:
Despatch of final equipment for the hydro-electric works at Slap Zete

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Demonstrations in Beirut and Damascus (AP, Cairo)
Soldiers of General Ridgway suffering from unknown disease (AFP, Tokyo)

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THE FIRST DAY AT THE PALACE OF CHAILLOT .

The White Palace of Chaillot has been adapted specially for this years Session of the United Nations at which delegates of 60 nations will be present. When the delegates entered the Hall they must have asked themselves if three months of discussion will help to cure the great worries which distort the World and that the United Nations will return from its probably last meeting in Europe to Manhattan with hopes or with illusions.

Guess-work before the meeting illustrates best most probably the situation which enhances public opinion. Although the number of items on the Agenda harmonizes with the number of participating States - a strange psychosis pervades - expectance of surprises and more is thought about what might occur than about that which has been already put beforehand legally on the Agenda for decision. And perhaps, because of a human fear in general of War and because of the burden which carry in their wake efforts to strengthen defence, flashes above everything some faint hope that some solution might be somehow found which would make armaments superfluous. This hope and a atmosphere full of emotion has been created no doubt by different statements made prior to this Session. Churchill has promised that he will do everything to bring about talks with the Russians and Schuman has announced "sensational" things on the road to Peace. Prior to the opening Session of the United Nations General Assembly lively talks took place. This was a great display of diplomatic activities. Hitherto the usage was to ask prior to sessions in the past : "What surprise has Vishinsky in store for us ?" This time for a change the question is : "What surprises can we expect from Acheson and Eden ?"

In two or three days curiosity will be satisfied. The staging was very successful from every point of view. Churchill is speaking to-day in the House of Commons and Truman will make an important speech tomorrow concerning Foreign Policy in Washington, while on Thursday Acheson will address the United Nations before Vishinsky has the chance to take the floor. But before all these speeches are listened to, it becomes clear that all these appearances are going to test for once seriously the sincerity of Russian strivings for "Peace". And proposals which will be made will not be so "sensational" but fairly realistic with the hope - that we are setting out from something practical. It is most probable that the start will be made by a theme beloved by Russians : Disarmament. The proposal will be that Commissions for Examining the Armaments Level should join forces and find out details concerning Atomic and Conventional Armament. No doubt, the best wishes of worried Humanity will accompany all strivings in this direction but doubts also which on the basis of past experiences darken the Horizon.

But there will be also something else which will put Russian attempts to uncomfortable temptation. But somehow the German Problem looms more and more in the background. Although it is not on the official Agenda nothing prevents the German Problem from becoming one of the most dominant problems if not the most dominant one at this Session of the General Assembly. Many proposals arrived from Eastern Germany for "free elections" for the whole of Germany. These elections should decide the future fate of Germany and of her future Government. But what are "free elections" as interpreted by the Russians and under Russian control in Eastern Germany. In this respect the West is mildly said - very sceptical. The West believes that elections in Germany both Western and Eastern and in Berlin should be carried out under the control of a United Nations' Commission and not under the control of occupational Powers. Only such elections can give expression to that which the Germans really wish. After that the unification of Germany can come about. This will be the proposal of the West.

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However much Vishinsky disposes of brilliant capabilities to turn upside down every proposal which is inconvenient to him, he will have here infinitesimal possibilities to attain this and will have to declare himself one way or the other.:

There is of course much which might crop up at this Session. Salah-El-Edin Pasha did not waste his time and even before the opening of the Session he tried to convince newspaper correspondents in the just cause of his country and British "brutality". Voices are raised against the French Administration in Morocco. The Far and Near East will find their way to the table for decision. Events on the Yugoslav frontiers endanger seriously the so much longed for Peace.

The present World has in fact many headaches. For this reason are perhaps the hopes and wishes so strong in order to discover cures. They are felt also by the delegates, who will try to find out for the next three months at the Palace of Chaillot at least a partial cure.

This Session is considered as more important than all the former ones, because uneasiness in the World was never perhaps greater since the end of the War. As each positive result will alleviate the heavy burden of profound worries. Success will not be measured by accepted or rejected resolutions but by a sure measure: will the chances for a peaceful settlement of World conflicts be greater or less after a three months long oratorical duels?

signed : M. Radoicic

(POLITIKA , November 7 , 1951).

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STEPS TO STRENGTHEN JUDICATURE AND LAW COURTS

At their consultation, held in Belgrade November 1-3, judges of the Supreme Court and presidents of republic and of autonomous region of Vojvodina supreme courts discussed the prevailing situation in judicature and questions on organization and work of our courts. This consultation represented their contribution to the general efforts which have been exhibited with the object of promoting judicature and legality in conformity with decisions passed by the fourth plenary session of the CC of the CP of Yugoslavia, which read in part:

" The quality of our judicature and its role in our social life should be improved so as to make it an even more effective weapon of the socialist revolution in its struggle for for socialist democracy, that is, against enemies of socialism, in its fight for protection of personal privileges and freedoms of citizens, and in its struggle against bureaucratic arbitrariness and violation of legality."

It has been pointed out then that one of the essential conditions permitting them to play the role required from judges is their proper training, quality, integrity and proper interpretation of laws. They also discussed the forms in which higher courts could exert their influence on judges' training, their vocational and political standard and performance without hindering their creative initiative and resoluteness.

The resolution of the Fourth Plenary Session of the CC of the CP of Yugoslavia placed a particular emphasis upon a failure that " some courts are violating the principle of independence, getting under the influence of local bodies and their erroneous conceptions that they are responsible for work of our courts and that consequently they are entitled to interfere in their work". Now, after the resolution, the situation has changed and interventions are only rare exceptions. The meeting decided that judges must pay the due respect to their independence just because it is a prerequisite for proper performance of their functions and for protection of socialist legality. Though independent in applying provisions of laws, judges should be acquainted with economic and other political tasks, that is, with work and difficulties of other state bodies. Their decisions, according to the conclusions arrived at this consultation, be of assistance to the new, progressive ideas evinced in our society.

It has also been stressed that the present form of electing district judges by assemblies of delegates from district people's committees is not a sufficient guaranty for a successful election and control on the part of the people. But, in view that such assemblies are only provisional political bodies, the opinion prevailed that such practice should be retained especially because it is close to the people and permits its immediate participation in organizing our courts.

Participants in discussion paid a particular consideration to the question of form of protection of rights deriving from existing relations in peasant working cooperatives.

Among many problems discussed at this consultation, particular attention has been paid to the question of criminal acts affecting socialisteconomy. It has been noted that their number increased, specially acts committed against public and cooperative property, and that courts should apply effective measures against perpetrators of such deeds and also against new forms of speculation evinced both on private and socialist sectors of economy as a result of new economic measures and promotion of the free market.

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Taken as a whole, this consultation produced very good results. As a result of experience acquired at this consultation, judges of our supreme courts should greatly contribute to the process of strengthening our judicature and legality which is now taking place in our country.

Signed Vitomir Petrovic, the judge of
the Supreme Court of the FRY
Summarized from
(BCRBA, November 8, 1951.)

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SOVIET AUTHORITIES IN AUSTRIA AGAIN POSTPONE TRIAL OF LORRY THIEVES

(Vienna, 8th November)

It is already three years since there first appeared before the Austrian Courts the case of the illegal supply of lorries which had been surrendered to the Soviet authorities or else sold. According to the Viennese press, a well-organised gang, in the activities of which was involved an official of the Austrian Communist Party, Wilhelm Katz, was furnished with special documents of the Soviet army on the basis of which the lorries were supplied.

The trial of the people involved in this case was to have begun yesterday in Vienna, but the Soviet authorities have stopped the proceedings. They have already prevented the trial once this year, requesting that the evidence be submitted to them for inspection before the trial. (Tanjug)

(POLITIKA - 9th November, 1951).

TELEGRAM FROM MARSHAL TITO TO THE CITIZENS OF TITOVO VELESO

The Town People's Committee of Titovo Veleso sent a telegram to Marshal Tito on the 9th November, the occasion of their celebration of the freeing of Titovo Veleso. Marshal Tito was invited to be present at the celebration.

Marshal Tito, who was not able to be present at the celebration, sent to the Town People's Committee and to the citizens of the town which bears his name:

"I have received your invitation to the celebration of the anniversary of the freeing of Titovo Veleso. Unfortunately it is not possible for me to be present at your festivities. I send warmest and most cordial greetings to the citizens of your town on this happy occasion. I wish you the greatest success in your daily efforts to create a better life.

JOSIP BROZ TITO"

(POLITIKA - 9th November, 1951).

TRUMAN'S LETTER TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS - TRUMAN SAYS THAT THE USA WILL CONTINUE EXTENDING AID TO YUGOSLAVIA

(Washington, 8th November)

The President of the USA, Harry Truman, has sent a letter to the members of Congress in which he says that the USA will continue giving economic aid to Yugoslavia and will extend military aid to her with the aim of strengthening the material capability of Yugoslavia for self-defence. Emphasising that Yugoslavia is being subjected to continued and increasing pressure by the Soviet Union and its satellites, whose armed forces have long ago exceeded the limit fixed by the peace treaties. Truman emphasises that for the sake of establishing a balance there is an urgent need to strengthen the Yugoslav armed forces which, to use his words, represent a significant obstacle to eventual aggression in Southern Europe.

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It is also said in the letter that the interests of preservation of peace therefore demand that all the necessary measures be undertaken for extending military aid to Yugoslavia. Speaking also in favour of extending economic aid to Yugoslavia, Truman emphasised that the extend of the efforts which the Yugoslavs themselves are making have made very heavy demands on the country's resources and that the Cominform economic blockade and last year's drought have added to the strain.

For these reasons as well as for the reason of security and peace, it is said at the end of Truman's letter to the members of Congress, military and economic aid will be extended to Yugoslavia in accordance with concrete problems, the aim of which is to materially strengthen her capability for self-defence. (Tanjug)

(POLITIKA - 9th November, 1951).

ABOLITION OF DISTRICT PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES

On the basis of Article 74, Paragraph 6, of the Constitution of the FPRY, and on the proposal of the Government of the FPRY, the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia issues the present Ukase on the cessation of administrative-territorial units, and also on abolition of the provisional People's Committees of the Oblasti on the territories of the People's Republic of Serbia, the People's Republic of Croatia, the People's Republic of Slovenia, the People's Republic of Macedonia and the People's Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

The Ukase of Establishment of the Oblasti as administrative-territorial units and on the setting up of provisional People's Committees of the Oblasti on the territories of the PR Serbia, the PR Croatia, the PR Slovenia, the PR Macedonia and the PR Bosnia and Hercegovina, No.299 of 24th March, 1949, shall cease to be valid on the date of publication hereof.

U.No.1943,
7th November, 1951.

THE PRAESIDIUM OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF
THE FEDERATIVE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Secretary,
(Sd.) Mile PERUNICIC

President
(Sd.) Dr.I.RIBAR

(POLITIKA - 9th November, 1951).

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SPANISH ANTI-FASCISTS ABOUT YUGOSLAVIA

Returning from Sarajevo the Delegation of former Spanish war veterans and anti-fascists visited Radio Yugoslavia yesterday. The Spanish anti-fascists spoke about their impressions from a journey through our country.

We are full of admiration for that what the Yugoslav nations are creating, said Admiral Monreal, Chief of the Spanish Delegation at the Peace Assembly in Zagreb. The spirit which led you to the victory in war is now leading you in the struggle for preservation of peace. We believe in the social system which is here being created.

Feliciano Paez, General Secretary of the "Accion socialista" in Algier, spoke about his impressions from the meeting of working councils. We have seen full freedom of discussion and criticism, he said. This is shown firstly, by critical interest of workers for all problems, and secondly, that it is possible to build socialism with full respect of freedom, without subjugating human dignity. Perhaps this is the most significant message which Yugoslavia can send to the world. This shows that Yugoslavia is a champion of true and genuine principles of socialism.

Former Spanish veterans attended the worker's meeting of the factory "Ivo Lola Ribar" at Zeleznik.

POLITIKA, 9 November 1951

MINISTER MILENTIJE POPOVIC RECEIVES THE DELEGATION OF SPANISH WAR VETERANS

Minister of Finance of the FPRY Government Milentije Popovic received the Delegation of former Spanish war veterans and anti-fascists yesterday. The Delegation was headed by Jesus Jernandez, former member of Politbureau of CC CP Spain and war time General Commissar of the Spanish Republican Army. The delegates displayed a special interest in the new Wages and Financial System.

POLITIKA, 9 November 1951

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THE SHADOW OF THE COMINFORM IN THE "READER'S DIGEST"

The cause for this article is Henry J. Taylor, an American correspondent.

There exist today many ways to satisfy the curiosity of the reading public. Perhaps the greatest opportunities for this are offered by the very varied American press. The number of questions in which the average reader is interested is greater than ever before. And, therefore, it is not indifferent in what way curiosity will be satisfied and how he will be informed concerning different events in the world--more so because all possibilities are not everywhere excluded that this curiosity might be exploited for planting misinformations and thus direct public opinion in the wrong direction.

It is the question of an actual attempt of this kind. Mr. Henry Taylor was in Yugoslavia last summer. Three months later he published an article in the November issue of the popular American periodical Reader's Digest under the title "Facts about Yugoslavia." This article was read beforehand on the radio broadcast "Your and My Country." Mr. Henry Taylor introduced himself to the American public as an eye-witness of life and events in Yugoslavia, but he never wrote a single word about what he saw. His article is nothing else but fantasy, pure and simple. It is not even an original invention.

It is very characteristic that Mr. Henry Taylor's whole article has much in common with the anti-Yugoslav articles of Radio Moscow and other Cominform papers in Eastern Europe. Not only the contents but the construction of this article, its tone and statements as well as its so-called "conclusions", look as though they have been copied directly from articles by Bulgarian or Hungarian Cominformists. Finally, the tendency which emanates throughout this article against Yugoslavia clearly shows that the statements by Mr. Henry Taylor correspond with the propaganda services of the Cominform.

From the first to the last sentence continually prevails the idea of how Yugoslavia is not threatened by any danger from Moscow and the Eastern European Countries but that everything in Yugoslavia is going downhill and that not a single cent should be spent on her. At the very beginning of this article, one can clearly see what Mr. Henry Taylor intended to serve to the reader of Reader's Digest--to deny that which in the USA is more-or-less known about the Cominform pressure upon Yugoslavia. He presents himself as an eye-witness who has travelled through Yugoslavia "over one thousand miles by car" and then he continues to quote statements that he did not see proofs that Russia is building its satellite forces for an attack against Yugoslavia, an attack which might throw the rest of the world into war." He went on to state that the border incidents "are terribly low" and that the number of victims is "less than a dozen." Evidently, the object of this introduction is to hide the real situation on the borders of Yugoslavia facing the satellites of Moscow, who are arming and continually provoking incidents and exerting aggressive pressure against our country. For this reason Mr. Henry Taylor made it his first duty to "deny" that the Cominform is leading a cold war against Yugoslavia and that the Moscow policy is endangering peace in this part of the world.

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His second move is calculated to play upon the sensitiveness of the American citizen in regard to taxes which are the result of the arming of the USA and the giving of help abroad. In order to incite discontent of the American taxpayer towards helping Yugoslavia, Mr. Taylor in his article wrote about the supposed weakness of the Yugoslav Army; that it is absolutely ill-equipped and that supplying it with modern equipment is an adventure, and, further, that Yugoslavia will resist no attack, that she will remain neutral and, on top of all that, that Yugoslavia has "spent uselessly" the help received from the USA, etc. It is superfluous to respond to these tendentious inventions. A short time ago Unita and Humanite, as well as some other Cominform papers in Italy and France, wrote similar articles in order supposedly to warn American public opinion that it is not worthwhile helping Yugoslavia. It is not necessary to be very smart to realise that such writings by Mr. Henry Taylor only in other words express the basic intention of Moscow: to isolate Yugoslavia from the rest of the world and to force upon world public opinion the idea that threats and attacks upon the independence and free development of a people--regardless of where it is situated--does not represent, supposedly, any danger to other peoples and to the peace of the world. It is worthwhile remarking that such presentation of Moscow as a peace-loving and harmless lamb has appeared at the time of the session of the General Assembly of the UN.

In the same way as the Cominform propagandists when they invent lies about Yugoslavia, so Mr. Henry Taylor also got entangled in his own net. After affirming that Russia and her satellites do not prepare an attack on Yugoslavia, he stated that the mountainous country does not represent a natural protection for Yugoslavia because towards Hungary and Rumania Yugoslavia has "a great open valley, flat as Kansas" which can "be easily attacked, as was shown by the Germans." Today in Hungary and Rumania the Germans are no longer, but Mr. Henry Taylor foresees that an attack can come from there! Who could, in his opinion, attack Yugoslavia from this direction?

Mr. Henry Taylor called his article "Facts about Yugoslavia", a title which is typical of the vocabulary of Cominformist scribblers. The second part of his article is also full of similar phrases borrowed from the same source, as for example: "The most important fact...is my observation..." Finally at the end of the article, as a compulsory supplement are quoted "discoveries" of Radio Moscow, Budapest and Sofia that the "gigantic electricity and dynamo works" at Ljubljana "are going to be closed", that this embraces also other industries, that our workers are unemployed, that an artificial industrialisation has been created--propaganda factories-- and that the export of agricultural goods and raw materials is avoided. All "his" conclusions Mr. Henry Taylor attempts to wrap up with impartiality, presenting himself as an opponent of the Communist system and as an observer who sees only in our "system" the "reason for failure."

In fact this is only an attempt to stamp this purely Cominformist propaganda manoeuvre with the trademark "Made in USA." That is why Mr. Henry Taylor continually repeats "We in the States...from our point of view..." Such presentation has the object to deceive the American reader and to divert him from the question: "Who are 'we' and 'whose' is this point of view? If he only reads more carefully through, the reader of the Reader's Digest will discover

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that our "point of view"--which Mr. Henry Taylor advocates, is the sole point of view of Moscow. Moscow wishes to spread it among the ordinary readers of newspapers in the USA. That is the reason why now Mr. Taylor spoke over the American Radio on "Yours and My Country" and wrote in the Reader's Digest--to smuggle an invented misinformation prepared in Moscow.

(Sgd) "B. Dikie"

(POLITIKA - 9th November, 1951)

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SOMETHING OUGHT TO BE DONE ABOUT PEOPLE SPECULATING WITH GOODS
RECEIVED AS GIFTS FROM ABROAD.

A majority of parcels received from abroad is chiefly intended for speculation and rarely for personal use. No customs are being paid for enormous amount of goods daily received as gifts. Immediately following the liberation, relatives and friends actually received various items which could not be found in our country from their relatives and friends living abroad, but they were really used for their own requirements and rarely were sold to somebody else. For this reason the state helped /on its side by clearing parcel-gifts from the payment of customs, except for some quantities of cigarettes and certain drugs which can only be received upon prescriptions. As of November 1st, 1951 a change has been introduced. Two hundred dinars should be paid for every parcel which is either received from or sent abroad. This also refers to gifts. In this connection one should mention that the payment of these 200 dinars does not represent either a duty or any other kind of a tax, but simply results from the general increase in the rate of tariffs. But, as those people who receive parcels from abroad, have already satisfied their requirements in foreign goods, they began to sell them to a smaller extent through commission shops and more often through resellers. This lately began to amount to speculation affecting the situation on our market as a whole to the disadvantage of our working people. If one would take into consideration the fact that at the Post Office Belgrade II approximately 500 parcels are being delivered daily amounting in value to 5 million dinars, reckoning that the value of each parcel is on an average 10,000 dinars, then one can see that in Belgrade daily through the Post Office only enormous amount of these foreign good arrive. But the community can see little profit of this. One cannot make any objections to certain people who occasionally receive parcels as a gift from their relatives and friends, but something should be undertaken against those who receive parcels with goods intended for sale and speculation. Certain people thus avoid the payment of taxes and contribute nothing to the benefit of the community living as parasites. Getting money in an easy way, they bring confusion into the market affecting its stabilization and the fall in agricultural prices being able to afford any price for foodstuffs. Therefore something should be undertaken against such a method of speculation.

(200KTOBAR, November 6, 1951)